MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1889.

Landon office of Tex Sun, Hotel Victoria, Northum-berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISBARR, sole repre-sentative in London.

CLEVELAND'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

From the Interview in the Baltimore Sun. I shall be delighted to be relieved of the

cares of the Presidency. It may be because I am awkward at it that I have to work so hard.

· There has never been a time when I have not been willing and anxious to talk with members of Congress and leading men in the Democratic party.

No breath of scandal or taint of corruption has attached to any branch of the public service. We have nothing to hide.

It is a grand party, and was never in better shape than it is at present. When we consider the condition it was in before the tariff issue was formulated, the want of unanimity, the wide divergence of views on many points, and the hearty, united support it gave me during the campaign, who can doubt that its status has been improved and that it has a glorious

Had certain conditions been eliminated from the campaign we would have won a decisive

The Only Practicable Way.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House has been called for to-night to consider what course shall be taken in regard to the three bills for the reduction of the revenue which were reported on Saturday. Of the two bills brought in by the Ways and Means Committee Mr. McMIL-LIN's is extreme, and practically out of court. The real struggle is between Mr. BRECKIN-RIDGE'S bill and the substitute for the COWLES Internal Revenue bill, brought in by the Appropriations Committee. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S bill repeats the woolen and worsted sections and internal revenue of the Mills bill, and puts tin plates and wool on the free list. It is guessed that this bill would reduce the revenue by about \$41,000,-

000 a year. The Cowles Internal Revenue bill was the internal revenue part of the MILLS bill, and is contained in Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S bill. The substitute reported by Mr. RANDALL simply wipes out the tobacco taxes. It would reduce the revenue by a little more than \$30,000,000 a year.

There is no chance of passing at this late day a measure of tariff revision. If the revenue is to be reduced at all this session, it must be on the internal revenue side. The COWLES bill unmodified is in Mr. BRECKIN-RIDGE'S bill. The COWLES bill modified is the Appropriations Committee's bill. The thing to do is to come to an agreement. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his friends really wish to reduce the revenue, they have only to agree to take up the substitute for the Cownes bill. They can amend it to the best of their ability. Mr. RANDALL and his friends are not likely to insist upon minor points. The entire or partial removal of the tobacco taxes is now the only possible means

of reducing the revenue. Instead of thundering at the Senate, the House should pass a revenue reduction measure that will pass the Senate. The substitute for the Cowles bill is such a measure.

Congress Elections and the Next Administration.

From declarations made on Wednesday in both Houses of Congress, we infer that the Republicans purpose to exercise under the next Administration the constitutional right of regulating the time, place, and manner of electing Representatives. The SMALLS election case in South Carolina and the election troubles in Washington county, Texas, were the subjects of discussion. Upon the disabilities alleged to have been suffered by negro voters in these and other instances, the leaders of the party certain to control all branches of the Federal Government for at least two years to come, base their demand for legislation calculated to secure a free ballot and a fair count.

We have no wish to meet this proposal, which, by the way, is advocated by Mr. HAYES'S Secretary of State, with the Tu quoque or "You're another" argument. We will only recall to him in passing that it is only about twelve years since Judge JERE-MIAH BLACK warned the Electoral Commission that their evasion of the duty to uphold a free ballot and a fair count was a wrong sure to recoil upon its authors. It has long been admitted by a majority of the Republicans themselves that in 1876 the Democratic party cast a majority of the votes polled in Florida and Louisiana. The Democratic electors were counted out in those States, but as the Returning Board machinery was at that time in Republican hands and worked for Republican account, nothing was then said about the necessity of Federal legislation to insure honest elections. Now, however, the boot is on the other leg; it is no longer a neighbor's ox that is gored. Because Democratic Returning Boards in some of the Southern States are said to have profited by the lessons given them in 1876, the Republican filchers of the Presidency are shouting "Stop thief!" and clamoring for the supersession of State by Federal authorities at Congressional elections.

We shall not remind Mr. EVARTS, however, of the axiom that petitioners should come into court with clean hands. We shall assume that the interference with the ballot imputed to the Democrats in some of the Southern States is an entirely new phenomenon. Is it sufficiently well proven, sufficiently widespread, and sufficiently harmful in its consequences to warrant the interposition of the Federal Government in the way proposed? Would not, in other words, the remedy suggested be incomparably worse than the disease? We do not understand that the Republicans contemplate basing the Federal assertion of control over Congressional elections on the second section of the Fifteenth Amendment, which slone would permit sectional legislation. They mean we believe, to proceed under the general power conferred by Article I., sec-4 of the Constitution. The system, then, of Federal supervision could not be confined to the particular States or Congress districts in which the freedom of the ballot is said to be impeded, but would be universal, stretching over every election precinct from Florida to Minnesota and from Maine to Oregon. Here would be an immense expenditure saddled on the country, an expenditure not only needless and uncalled for in at least three-fourths of the States, but in a high degree offensive and alarming.

To place the machinery for returning the whole House of Representatives in the hands of agents of the political party dominant for the time being, would seem to thoughtful men an innovation fraught with the gravest danger to the people's fundamental rights. That Con-

gress, indeed, should, under Article I., section 4, prescribe the time of holding Congressional elections, is a matter of trivial importance. But should it go further, and, under pretence of regulating the place and manner of choosing Representatives, practically put their election in the hands of Federal officers, a State's control over its spokesmen in Congress would be sensibly lessened and its weight in the Federal councils to

that extent impaired. The Federal Government would never have received the power vested in it by Article I., section 4, but for the fear that the States might neglect to send Representatives to the new assembly created by the Constitution, as they had often done in the case of the old Congress existing under the Articles of Confederation. That Congress would presume to take away the management of Congress elections from States that were willing and ready to choose Representatives, never entered the head of any defender of State rights in the Philadel-

phia Convention. We do not believe that the people of New York or of any other Northern State would tolerate an attempt of the Federal Government to assume exclusive control of Congress elections within their territory. Yet any legislation framed under the abovementioned article of the Constitution would have to strike at all the States undistinguishably. It is only under color of the amendments of the reconstruction period that sectional legislation could be mooted.

The Recall of Herr Brandels.

If the recall of BRANDETS to Germany could be interpreted as a rebuke to his pernicious interference in Samoan affairs, it might be hopeful sign, or at least a proof that Secre tary Whitney's despatch of an adequate naval force to Apia has had a good effect. BRANDERS is at once prime minister and chief general for ithe German puppet king, TAMASESE, and drove the natives into revolution by burdensome taxes and by his demand that TAMASESE should be invested with the title of the lawful reigning family, MALIETOA. The name of BRANDEIS appears on official proclamations, sometimes under that of TAMASESE and sometimes alone.

It was BRANDEIS who, landing in Pago-Pago harbor a year ago, seized and carried off Chief MAUGA, and it was he who inflicted a fine and double taxes on two villages there His announcement was simple: "It will be well to pay the taxes again, \$1 for each person, men and women, also boys that climb cocoanut trees and girls that know how to work." The penalty for not paying these taxes and the expenses of the German war vessel on which he had gone to deliver his message, and also of "policemen and their food," was to be a declaration of war His system of tyrannous blackmailing he strengthened by giving collectors half the fine that might be extorted.

The despatches of Consul-General SEWALL in the early part of last year gave instances of the oppressions and outrages of BRANDEIS, and our naval officers also noted that TAMASESE was wholly governed by BRANDEIS. The latter also led the forces of Tamasese in battle against Mataafa Only a few months ago, the Berliner Tageblatt received from a German correspondent, an old resident of Samoa, a letter declaring that "Herr BRANDEIS is in reality the pos sessor of all power, under the protection of the German guns, of course." This same correspondent showed that BRANDEIS, before the overthrow of Malietoa, was expressly sent out to Samoa to manage TAMASESE when that overthrow should take place:

"In any case the Germans had resolved upon elevaing Tamastate to the throne, and the well-known New Year affair of 1887 only furnished the desired occasion for the measure. In the autumn of 1886 the Mr. BRANDERS whom you have so often mentioned came to Apia, who, formerly a Savarian Captain, had some time pravious been employed at the consulate general at Sydney in order to prepare himself for his political mission. Before the public it was of course given out that this gentleman stood in the service of the German Commercial and Plantation Society; was, however, at the same time, the employees of that firm, a public secret that he had been selected to be the Minister of the rival King, Taxa-SERE. Mr. BRANDERS, an extremely amicable and intelli-gent gentleman, set himself energetically to study local conditions, worked at times at the German consulate, made himself familiar with the business and social redolefuma, the home of Tamasess.

Unfortunately, it is not to be believed that BRANDEIS is now withdrawn for overacting his part. He is probably called to Berlin so that Prince BISMARCK, through him, may know more about Samoan affairs than our representative in the conference.

Pigmles in the Andamans.

In the Bay of Bengal is a chain of Islands known as the Andamans, whose inhabitants have long been famous for their extreme ferocity, their very diminutive stature, and the utter failure of missionaries who have labored among them for twenty years without making a single convert. It has been almost certain death for a stranger to set foot on some of these islands, and it may now be said for the first time that, through the exercise of long and patient kindness, these little folks have been infused with some measure of confidence in the outer world. A large part of their coasts may now be visited without inviting the tragedies of which we have often read as occurring there.

We find that the pigmies of the Andamans, like most misunderstood and little known people, are not so black as they have been painted by every writer from Marco Polo to this day, and that their ferocity was due to the inhumanity of Chinese and Malay traders, who improved every opportunity to drag the natives into slavery. Col. CADELL, Mr. Man, and others who have known them best, say they are good natured and pleasant people to meet when once their confidence is gained.

It was long before the idea dawned upon these people that the whole world was not necessarily hostile to them. In Little Andaman, for instance, every shipwrecked crew or casual visitor, until a year or two ago, was killed if the natives could get at them. Every friendly overture was answered with showers of arrows. At last this persistent hostility has been overcome, and the most intractable of savages are on good terms with the white race.

The Indian Government has long maintained a penal colony on South Andaman The white officers in charge of it resolved to try upon the flerce dwarfs of Little Andaman the policy that had won for them the good will of many other islanders. A while ago an expedition, assailed as usual when it landed with arrows and battle axes, took three women and six men prisoners and carried them nearly a hundred miles away to Port Blair. They were treated with the utmost kindness, and after a while began to think they were among friends. In two months they were restored to their island loaded with all the presents they could carry. Upon the next visit of the whites the released captives came to see them, and in a few days men, women, and children fearlessly visited the camp, and even ventured on board the steam launch. Some of them have since visited the white settlement on South Andaman, and, though tact and caution are still required in dealing with them,

it is believed that soon shipwrecked crews will be able to land on Little Andaman with

perfect safety. As far as we know, the Andamanese are one of the smallest races of men that ever existed. The average height of the men Prof. FLOWER tells us, is 4 feet 9 inches, that of the women 4 feet 6 inches. They are about the same size as the South African Bushmen, and we know no people smaller than the Bushmen except the Akka of Central Africa. Evidently of Negrito stock, the isolation resulting from their flerceness has kept them a pure and primitive race, still in the stone age, forming their huts of boughs and leaves, and presenting to ethnologists a most inter esting field of study.

Only one tribe of these wild people has thus far proved wholly untamable. The Jarawas of Great Andaman keep their arrows sharpened for any whites who pass their way. Some of them have been taken captive honored with the kindest attention. and finally sent home loaded with presents, but the hatred they cherish for the white race is still as flerce and vindictive as ever.

Mr. SPOONER of Wisconsin has introduced into the Senate a most extraordinary bill to magnify the office of Secretary of Agriculture and teach the farmers of the United States their business. He proposes to establish a system and series of Farmers' Institutes to be held annually in the several States. They are to be bossed by a Super intendent of Institutes, who is to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and to get a salary of \$6,000 a year. The labors of the Superintendent of Institutes are to be lightened by two Assistant Superintendents at \$4,000 apiece, and fifteen district clerks at \$3,000 apiece. In the Institute scheme are included lectures, instruction, experiments, illustration, and discussions of agriculture After the circuit of Institutes is completed every year, the Superintendent is to publish reports of their proceedings. In these reports, no one of which is to contain more than four hundred pages, are to be included various and sundry articles on sundry and various agricultural matters, such as:

Beef production. Grain raising. Horse breeding, Pork producing. Dairy. Rice growing. Sheep husbandry, Tobacco raising, Ac. ertility.

The circulation of these reports or bulletins is to be limited to 1,000,000 copies a year. Exclusive of the cost of maintaining this publication, and the salary account of \$50.-000, the annual expense of conducting the Institutes is not to exceed \$500,000.

The benefit to agriculture which would result should Mr. Spooner's school system be established, is expressed at the head of this article in dollars, cents, and mills. We suppose that Mr. SPOONER's object in

introducing such a ludicrous piece of humbug is to make himself solid with the farmers of the Northwest. If we imagined for a moment that he meant it seriously we should earnestly recommend him to consult at once Senator BLAIR's physician. There is nothing better calculated to make

a real farmer get his dander up than a proposal that he should go to school to a pack of high-salaried futilities to learn his business. Nor will it escape him that these patronizing schemes of politicians, whose interest in agriculture begins and ends with the agricultural vote, are an insult to his intelligence and to the habit of sturdy self-dependence which is his characteristic.

Such preposterous notions as this bill of Mr. SPOONER's will not hoodwink the farmers or anybody else. They are interesting only as showing to what length Republicans are willing to go in carrying out the paternal theory of government and in the multiplication of useless offices.

The Birth Rate of Newspapers.

The Paper World discloses the interesting fact that the news companies receive an average of thirty new periodical publications every week in the year. They find not more than one out of the thirty profitable to handle, and not one in thirty is permanently successful. The great majority of the new progeny of intellect and enterprise hardly get their eyes open before they die. The wonder is what they were begun for, if so soon they were to be done for.

A birth rate of thirty a week seems very high. That is 1,560 a year, or, looking at it another way, five for every week day in the year. A new periodical is born and sent out to the news companies to nurse every four hours and forty-eight minutes, day or night. How few of the interesting little creatures ever cut their eve teeth!

But the statistics procured by the Paper World from the news companies by no means represent the actual rate of increase, since comparatively few of the new journals started in the United States find their way to these agencies of distribution. Notwithstanding the tremendous mortality among the new born, and the great number of older newspapers which drop out of existence every year, the net annual increase in the periodical publications of all sorts, daily, weekly, and monthly, political and commer cial, heathen and Christian, smart and silly is from 500 to 1.500. It varies much in different years. The least prolific year since 1880 was 1882, when the net increase was 344. The most prolific year was 1884, when the excess of births over deaths was 1.475. Next to that came another Presidential year, 1880, when the net increase was 1,020. We take these figures from Mr. Rowell's American Newspaper Directory.

In fact, during the past twenty years there has been only one year when there were more dead ducks than fledglings. The total fell from 8,129 in 1876 to 7,958 in 1877. The latter was the year of HAYES and the national shame. Nearly two hundred timid weaklings lay down and died under the bur-

den of that infamy. The truth is-and we violate no law of professional secrecy—that it is one of the easiest things in the world to start a new newspaper.

The delusions created by the records of speed made on the measured mile are again illustrated by the official report of the last series of manœuvres with the crack Spanish torpedo boats. They have always been considered wonderfully fast, but a race from Cartagena to Allcante, a distance of 68 knots, showed that some of them fell short of expectations in their continuous sea speed. The record of the four THORNYCHOFT boats was especially remarkable. The Ordonez and Acebedo, whose original trial speed was 20.2 knots, made but 16.1 and 15.8 respectively. The Rayo, which became famous by making 23.6 knots, reached only 19.5 on the average for this long run. The Ariete, which astonished the world with 26.3 knots, the greatest speed ever yet attained, fell off to 17.2 knots. A Yarrow boat, which had made 23 knots, did rather better, coming in second in the race with 19.7 knots. But the laurels were for a French torpedo boat built by NORMAND of Havre, which had shown 19.5 knots on her trial, and won the race with 19.7. It may be said with truth that torpedo boats are not generally meant for 68-knot races at sea, but for suddenly darting on an enemy across a distance of perhaps two or three miles or less, so that their capabilities with steam accumulated for a short supreme effort ought also to be considered. The cir-

cumstances of the race may also have bee not wholly favorable. Still, the facts show how great an allowance is necessary in estimating speed for a long distance on the basis of the British measured mile test.

Speaking of the State naval militia which the CANTOR bill provides for, in case the WHIT-THORNE bill or a similar measure passes Con-

gress, the Albany Express remarks: The State army is maintained principally for police duty within the State. But for the constant fear of in-ternal troubles the State would not sobmit to a half million of dollar tax annually to support the National Guard. There is no such duty for a navy to perform on the waters adjacent to this State. The nation is able and willing to maintain a navy to protect American in-terests on the oceans and great takes. If the National Guard of this State was needed simply to repel foreign avasions, the maintenance of the land forces of the United States as well as the naval would be left to the

That is a low view to take of the function o the militia organizations of the several States. They did something more than police duty in the years between 1861 and 1865, and they would do something more than police duty in

any great national emergency. The Canton bill requires no appropriation at any time for the maintenance of the State naval militia. The cost of the establishment would be paid by the United States Government, and the State would only contribute the framework. Under no other system than that of State cooperation can Secretary WHITNEY'S plan be carried out. It is a good plan. The States ought to cooperate with the Federal Government, and the Empire State ought to lead the way.

Mr. BAYARD is undoubtedly the victim of nnocent self-deception if he believes, as he is reported to have said, that the pestilent BRAN-EIS and the German Consul KNAPPE were ordered home from Samoa because they "had een responsible for fomenting strife."

They have merely gone home to attend the onference.

To-morrow there will be a Congress election in the Fourth district of Missouri to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-first House occasloned by the death of the Hon. James N. Bunnes, Democrat. The Republicans of Missouri gained two Congressman at the general election last November, and the Globe-Democrat says that it entertains no doubt that the Fourth district will also be carried on Tuesday for the Republican candidate. His name is POSEGATE. Mr. Bunnes's majority two years ago was about 2,000, but he was very popular in his district. The Republic, on the other hand, thinks that Posegare is as easy to beat as any Republican who could have been nominated, but that the Democrats in the district have considerable work to do, and it charges that Boss Quay is sending money into the St. Joseph district. The result on Tuesday will be awaited with

interest. Posegate's election would increase by two the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

The amount of patronage in military appointments which has fallen to the Adminstration of Mr. CLEVELAND continues to the end. Within a week two additional offices have been vacated. One is in the Quartermaster's Department, from which Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. C. CARD, Deputy Quartermaster-General, was retired for age last Friday. The resulting promotions will leave a vacancy in the lower grade. The other office which the President may fill is that of Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, made vacant last week by the death of Gen. H. J. HUNT, There is always a lively struggle for this place among the retired officers, who, by express statute, are made eligible to it no less than those on the active list. The immediate question seems to be whether Mr. CLEVELAND has anybody whom he desires to appoint to the Governorship, or whether he will leave to his successor the task of deciding among the contestants,

Every patriotic American citizen, and especially every patriotic American citizen engaged in the business of importing the wines that are charged with sunshine and carbonic acid gas, will regret the retirement of Admiral Luce from active naval duty. He is a scholar, a gentleman, a gallant officer, and the hero of many a bottle.

Mr. HANNIBAL HAMLIN is getting very old .-

Not so old as many people think. Although is twenty-nine years since Mr. HAMLIN WAS elected Vice-President of the United States. and although seven years have passed since he terminated an honorable public career that bad covered nearly half a century, he is only Ohio, and less than eight months older than Senator MonRILL of Vermont. The reason why HANNIBAL HAMLIN seems so old is that he entered politics very young. He was in public life twenty years before MORRILL, and he reached Congress thirty-two years ahead of Senator PAYNE

A few months ago HANNIBAL HAMLIN bought his first overcoat, and if he uses it with moderation and discretion and preserves his habitual serenity of temper he ought to see a good deal of the polities of the next century.

The devil in the office of our esteemed contemporary, the Shenandoah Sunday News. favors us by mail with this essay in grammatical criticism: "What is the matter with Tax Sex ! We are surprised

to see the following on its editorial page of Thursday 'Water finds its level. So does milk and water.' Thi is very bad grammar, and The Sus ought to know it.

Why, THE SUN is all right, good devil. If you say that milk and water find their level, you mean that each finds its level separately. If, on the other hand, you are defining the qualities of the hydrogalactic fluid milk and water, that is, milk-and-water, you properly use the singular verb. Would you say, for example, "Milk and water cost five cents a glass," or " Milk and water costs five cents a glass"? Would you say that 'arf and 'arf are composed of ale and porter, or that 'arf and 'arf is composed of ale and porter? We hope that this elucidation will be satisfactory to the critical devil in the office of the Shenandoah Sunday News.

A Pine Old Whig Statesman and His Sheep. From the Cincinnati Enquire

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—Cassius M. Clay was an interesting figure here to-day. He came to see the Prosident elect, and spent an hour with that gentleman. No politics were discussed, Mr. Clay waving such mat ters aside. The old gentleman, were it not for his gray hair and beard, might be taken for a person in full prime of life. He made a speech seconding the nomina-tion of William Henry Harrison at the Harrisburg Convention in 1840, and the incidents in his remarkable life. proved full of interest to Gen. Harrison. Mr. Clay is living in retirement at his elegant home, White Hall, near Stanford, Ky. His days are spent in his library in preparing his memoirs, while his wonderful breed of outhdown sheep graze upon 360 acres of the best blue

Two Farewell Addresses.

From the Boston Journa! President Cleveland's farewell address differs materially from that of President Washington, but this is not surprising in view of the very considerable difference between the President whose administration opeued our constitutional history and the President whose aliministration closes our first century of national life. President Washington addressed toble and inspiring sentiments to his countrymen. Cieveland's farewell trickles out through a newspaper interview, and is of the nature of a personal detence and explanation.

The Size of Wanamaker's Contribution, From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Albany Argus charges Mr. Wanamaker with "dropping a comfortable fortune into the slot," and the Journal inferentially defends or justifies him for doing so. In point of truth, he did not do it at all. He contributed just \$10.000 to help elect Gen. Harrison, and Mr. Cleveland contributed just that sum to help reclect himself. The one cannot be blamable and tho

A Noble Matrimonial Sentiment, From the Minneapolis Tribune.

It is better to live in a but with one loyal, eving wife than to live in a palace with all of the ac-

THE NEVADA TROPHY. Tear's Contest for Company Marks-

manship Among the Regular WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The highest and nost coveted company prize for excellence in rifle firing known to the army is the Nevada trophy. It is annually competed for by nearly every troop, battery, and company in the line, and by the companies of the engineer battalion. The only exceptions are the light batterles, ten in all, and a few companies which may be placed where they have no range that can be used for rifle practice. Of these during the past year there were six, making sixteen organizations not included in the competition, while 418 took part in it, and were ranked in a most careful calculation. The lists include the

order of merit for firing at fixed distances and

for skirmish firing, and the total result makes

The degree of official importance attached to

what is known as the figure of general merit.

The degree of official importance attached to this competition is indicated by the fact that a special page is set apart in the Army Register to the victors, headed "Batteries and companies which have successfully competed for the Nevada trophy." Looking at this record we find that the Twenty-first and the Third Infantry have been the leaders in turning out the most successful company. For the year 1881 the winner was Battery K. Third Artillery. Then the trophy passed to Company B. Twenty-first Infantry, which repeated its victory during the following year, 1883. The next holder of the trophy was Company K. Twenty-fifth Infantry, composed of colored tropps. Them, in 1885, it passed to Company D. Third Infantry, which held it for two years, and in 1887 it went to Company F. Twenty-first Infantry. Finally, the winner for the last target year, 1888, is announced in recent orders to be Company H. Seventh Infantry, stationed at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyoming, Department of the Platte.

Some interesting tacts may be culled from the elaborate statistics of the year's firing. One is that not only Company H. but the entire Seventh Infantry stands very high in marksmanship. Receiling in mind that the places for the whole army by company rank from 1 to 418, we find that in the order of general merit Company A of this regiment is No. 5: B, 10: C, 18: D, 13: E, 16: F, 8; G, 97; H, 1; I, 106: K, 25. The average is thus seen to be very high, yet it is surpassed by that of one regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry. Out of the seven highest places for general merit in the whole army this regiment takes flye, and out of the twenty highest it takes eight. In detail, Company A is 29: B, 3; C, 2: D, 4: E, 14: F, 15: G, 7; H, 6: I, 69; K, 26. Mercover, in individual firing, C, H, G, D, and B take the first five places in the army. In skirmish firing.

The cavairy and artillery naturally cannot show as many high places as the infantry. The highest eavairy place, 29; is an of the trophy fare now it of the Third, and Battery M. Second Artillery this competition is indicated by the fact that a special page is set apart in the Army Register

CAN THIS STORY BE TRUE? Secretary Vilas Charged with Abuse

From the Chicago Daily News

Washington. Feb. 8.—There is likely to be an explosion in the Interior Department at any time. It may be postponed until after the inauguration of President Harrison, and it may occur any day. When it does come it will seriously danage the reputation of Secretary Vilas, who, if he has not been pecuniarly interested in the depredations that have been committed on the Indian timber lands in Wisconsin, has stood by and seen them stripped illegally by men who have been, and may still be, his partners and confidential associates.

The latest news from the Fond du Lac reservation is that the timber is cut with the greatest activity in violation of law and against the repeated orders of Indian Commissioner Oberly, the attempt being to get as much lumber as possible off the reservation before the thieves are compelled to quit by Mr. Vilas's successor in the interior Department.

A man named Gregory, the former business associate of Mr. Vilas, was appointed through his influence as agent for the Chippewa Indians, Immediately upon Gregory's taking charge of the agency the stealing of timber commenced. Gregory made a confession last spring before the Chandler committee that nine-tenths of the timber that had been taken off the reservation under his permits was cut without the logal formaltiles required; in other words, that he had stood by and seen the Indians robbed of their property. After this confession was made, the Senate committee intimated to Secretary Vilas that Mr. Gregory was not a fit man to continue in office, and his resignation was asked for and tendered. But it was not accented by Mr. Vilas, who explained that had desired Wr. Gregory to remain in resignation was asked for and tendered. But it was not accented by Mr. Vilas, who explained that he desired Mr. Gregory to remain in charge of the agency until he could get another man for the piace. It appears that he has not been able to find one, as Gregory is still in office and the steading of timber is still countrie.

has not been able to find one, as Gregory is still in office and the stealing of timber is still going on.

When Mr. Oberly went into office he discovered the condition of things on the Wisconsin reservation and appealed to Mr. Vilas to remove Gregory at once. Mr. Vilas to remove Gregory at once. Mr. Vilas refused, Mr. Oberly has repeated that demand again and again, and Mr. Vilas has each time protected his protege. Mr. Oberly then, it is reported, finding that he could not get Gregory out of office, endeavored to protect the property of the Indians by forbidding the cutting of any more timber without his permission. Mr. Gregory, feeling that he had a protector more powerful than Mr. Oberly, paid no attention to the order, and the cutting of timber was cantinued with even greater activity.

Then Mr. Oberly asked that the matter be called to the attention of the Department of Justice and that the District Altorney for Wisconsia be instructed to proceed in the courts for the protection of the Indians and the punishment of the men who were robbing them. But Mr. Vilas would not consent to this.

The next step on Oberly's part was to send a special agent to the Fond du Lac agency to investigate the reports of frauds, and, if he found them to be true, to take charge of the place. But Mr. Vilas would not tenses for the place. But Mr. Vilas would not tenses to this.

Assumedating a Barrower.

Accommodating a Borrower, From the Lewiston Journal.

Daniel Webster once found a good way of Daniel Webster once found a good way of gotting rid of a borrower—the best one on record, for, like the man who bought the cloth for shirts, he killed two birds with one stone.

Webster, "said liufus Choate, "I want to borrow \$500, and I wish you'd lend it to me," "I haven't the money to-day, Mr. Choate, "said Webster," but you give me your note and I can get it cashed for you."

Gratified beyond measure Choate sat down to with this page.

Grafified beyond measure Choate sat down to write his note.

"By the way, Choate," said Webster, in an off-hand way, "you might as well make that note for \$1,000, and I can use \$500 myself."

"Certainly," said Choate, cheerfully, and he signed a note for an even \$1,000.

Inen the immortal Daniel sauntered down to a banker's office.

"Ah! anything I can do for you to-day, Mr. Webster!"

Can you discount a note for \$1,000 for me?"

Webster?

Can you discount a note for \$1,000 for me?"

With pleasure.

The great statesman pocketed \$1,000 in bills, gave \$500 to Choate, who was effusive in his thanks, and kept the other \$500 hitself.

Daniel Webster, my son, was what would be called in these days a financier.

After the Pourth of March. From the Washington Post.

"After the 4th of March" is to Washington what "befor de wah" is to the South. It is the notch in the stick of time by which all things now are counted. Boarding house keepers will reduce their rates after the 4th of March; men will swenr off of all sorts of things after the 4th of March; the ladies will rest and catch up with their correspondence after the 4th of March, and so on.

Yesterday a gentleman living on Twelfth street called by telephone one of the fashionable physicians of the city.

"I should like to have you hold yourself in readiness to come on short notice," said the gentleman. gentleman. When do you think you will need me? when do you timbe you will need his asked the doctor.

"I can't tell. But it will probably be some time within a week."
"Dear me," replied the physician, "I'm dreatfully busy these days. Can't you put it off till after the 4th of March?"

The Alva Off to Madelra.

The steam yacht Alva, with Mr. W. K. Van derbill and his party on board, sailed from Grassy Bay Hermuda, on Saturday, Feb. it. She was bound for Ma deira and thence to Villefranche suremer, uear Nice.
After a cruise in the Mediterranean, a cruise in the
Swedish and Norwerian fjerds will follow.
Thomas Hall, with his wife and guests sailed on
Wednesday from Hermuda for the West Indies on his
schooner racht Republic. DR. SATTERLES DECLINES IT.

He Will Not Leave his Work at Calvary

For the second time within a year the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rectorfof Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty first street, has declined a bishopric. Last spring be was asked by the diocese of Ohio to secept the post of Assistant Bishop, but declined it, and yesterday, at the morning service, he announced a similar decision in answer to the call to become Bishop of the diocese of Michigan.

Just before the sermon yesterday morning Dr. Satterlee stated in a few words the result

of his decision. "I want to announce to you." he said, "that after prayerfully and earnestly considering the offer of the bishopric of Michigan, I have declined it, and trust that I am led by a higher power to do so."

After the service he spoke at length on the subject to his parishioners whom he had asked

to remain in the church. "I have endeavored." Dr. Satterlee said, "to meet the delegates conscientiously and faithfully in the same spirit in which they have met me. I cannot enter into all the details of our conversations, but we all have tried to do what was right in the matter. They have desit no less so in retuan. I trust that when the clouds have passed away—when we are able to look back on the things of the past dispassion-

clouds have passed away—when we are able to look back on the things of the past dispassionately—that we will see that God has been leading us all, both in the election and declination. I will say in regard to my own duty that there are those beyond the Church who could decide my duty for me and who would say that it is unquestionable that I ought to leave Caivary and go to Michigan. That will be the popular and prevalent cointon, but on the other hand, there are those here who feel I have no right to leave my work. Through the mast week I have been obliged to consider all these things, and the result has been not my decision, but God s. I feel that I never had any call from God to leave my work here and go to Michigan. Somebody has said to me. What is Calvary Church at the corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue compared with the diocese of Michigan? Those very words were a great help to me. Suppose the church had been on Fifth avenue, finished and well endowed, the finest church in the city, then the popular verdict would have been. Stay by your bricks and mortar—stay by your pots of gold. "What are the facts in the case? I will tell you. I don't want to be egotistical, but I have been trying to share with you my ideal of parish life. It has been a very high one to me. Another man may have as his ideal, the work that a Bishop can do. There are many persons in this parish who think as I think. When my ideal is now taking shape, have I a right to forsake it and those who have been builders with me? I have felt it to be my duty, dear friends, to stay, and I refused the offer, not on account of what Calvary is, but what it may become through God's grace. The attainment of this ideal must necessarily be a slow growth, and I hope my parishloners will work hand in hand with me toward its accomplishment."

The news of their pastor's decision was pleasing information to the congregation but a disappointment to the Michigan delegates, who were counting on his accounts the place.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS AND TEMPERANCE. ton this Evening.

Senator John R. McPherson has called a conference of the New Jersey Democratic leaders to be held to-night in Trenton. The object is to harmonize the differences among the legislators regarding the repeal of the Local Option High License bill and partisan legislation. As affairs stand at present there is little prospect of the Legislature doing any new partisar work or undoing any of the work done by the Republican Legislature last year. The liquor bill is creating all the trouble, and it will be bill is creating all the trouble, and it will be next to impossible to do anything until that is out of the way. This will be, well-informed men say, when all the bills regeating any of the provisions of the old bill are defeated.

The liquor dealers, in speaking of the Werts bill, say they would as soon live under the existing law as under the one he proposes.

The joint legislative committee appointed last year to confor with the State Riparian Commissioners and the owners of the water front on New York Bay in Jersey City regarding the filling in of the Jersey flats, will make its report to the Legislature this week. The committee will present a bill for passage. It is alleged that this bill was prepared by lawyers of railroad corporations, and that it will virtually give to those corporations all the water front of Jersey City on the bay, and will shut the city out from all claim to any rights in the premises. The committee has been very careful of this bill, and as far as is known only one man outside the committee has been very careful of this bill, and as far as is known only one man outside the committee has been very coretain the provisions of the bill were so cutrageous that the committee didn't dare make the bill public until everything was in order to introduce it and rush it through both Houses without giving any one a chance to find out what it really is. next to impossible to do anything until that is

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The poice need not have gone to the Liederkranz ball for vio-ations of the excise. All along Canal, Chrystie, Forayth, and, in fact, any street in the neighborhood the sale of liquor goes on in forbidden bours, and the police mus know of it. I am always amused on Monday morning when I road of the number of excise arresis made on Sunday. The whole police force make sixty four ta few mare or less. When I attend thurch on the cortier of Houston street and the Bowery on Sunday evenings I feel sure I alone could find more than hair of that number and I only have to go eight blocks. I see cans by like dozen on Sunday covered up with paper, under the women's aprone, and in backis carried by children, but the mest comical of allowed as man rifet to hide a can under his coat. New York is full of cettelles.

Mrs. BLANCHARD.

> "Scuse Me, Stranger, My Gat!" From Punch.



What's your little game to-day ! My gal, Teuton! Oh, yes, I know your winning way With any charmer found astray, But once again I beg to say, My gai, Teuton:

Your eye is on that sweet young thing We gat. Teuton! Your battery of charms you'd bring. Your rayther guttural song you'd sing. But mark, she's underneath my wing. My gal. Teuton

What say you to the dusky pet?

Ny gal, Tenton'
You peer into her eyes of jet,
You woo, but you've not won her yet.
My eye is on you. Ross, you bet! My gal, Teuten: You'd clasp her to your beating heart My gal, Teuten: From her old love you'd have her part.

Wal, Stranger, guess you're all fired smart, But Uncle Sam has got the start. My gal, Teuton! You beam a broad Batavian amile. My gal, Teuton! You fancy here you have struck its. But I shan't stand with nary rile

Your bumptious, big European style.

Ny gai, Teuton: You'd take her home. Boss, in your train? My gal. Teuton: My lusty Lochinyar, restrain Your love of foreign gals and gain. Under my charge she'd best remain.

My gal, Teuton'

You think she's nice. Boss, real jam My gal. Teuton! Wat. Europe follows you like a lamb; That's not the sort of man I am You've here to deal with Uncle Sam.

Ny gal. Teuton

THE PARTY OF THE P

Getting in Nice Shape.

Bobby had slipped back into the dining room. nd was hurriedly discussing a second piece of the apple

ple when his mother came in.

"You sa'd I could, ma." he remarked, in answer to
her reproof. "You told me I musta't so over 10 Willie
Waffess until I was in apple pie order, au a boy can't
get in apple pie order sa culy one piece."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The ladies engaged in raising a fund for the Fresh Ate Priday's amateur performance in its behalf at the Ly. The ladies who are striving to enlarge the treas ury of the Samaritan Home for the Aged have been made happy by the success of Friday's kettledrum at Delmonico's and the generous patronage of the various booths. To-day the ladies who are to manage the fair in the American Institute for the benefit of the German Hospital will begin their nine days labors. The fort-night's fair of the Ladies' Association of the Manhatian Dispensary Hospital has brought a large sum to the hos-pital treasury. There are good prospects for the cen-tennial baraay that is to be opened this week, under the auspices of a ladies' committee, in aid of the free bed fund of the Habnemann Hospital. There are many other charity fairs in the city at this season of the year, and the ladies are active in all of them.

"It is an old story that this is an age of wonders," a grayheard said yesterday, "yet one is surprised all the time by new illustrations of it. About Thursday last we got an item of news that there is a familie in one of the porthern provinces of China; on Friday a committee that had been formed here asked for means to relieve it, and before nightfall had taken in over \$1,000 which sum was cabled to Hong Kong on Saturday, and probably some of the famine-stricken Chinese are en the benefit of it to-day. Quick work and long distance work, isn't it? And yet this is but the latest illustration of an old story of new progress that is illustrated by hundreds of novelties all the time. It looks as if the world's heart-beat would become synchronous in all nankind before the end of the nineteenth century!"

Many of the posts of the Grand Army in this city and vicinity are showing their readiness to aid the fund now being raised for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas. The sum required is not large, but if the contributions should reach \$100,000 they could be used to advantage. Major Stewart, who is now here for the purpose of creating an interest in the flome, gives touching accounts of the grateful emotions of the dis-abled Confederate veterans in view of the generous spirit that has already been displayed toward them in he North, as far north as Boston. He will recount the acts in the public address which he is soon to deliver. Floquet, the French Premier, who has just resigned office, was formerly a newspaper worker in Paris. He

got a small salary for concecting manuscript in the office

lespatch from Paris that Henri Rochetors has dec challenge to fight a duel. He says that duelling has hat he has always embraced every temptation to enjoy it during the past twenty years, and that he would not ose a chance of meeting any foe worthy of his steel.

Whenever it rains a very curious thing happens down diers' wagons. Those arches, especially the ones over William and North William streets, remain empty of all save hurrying passers by throughout fair weather, but the instant rain begins to fall the peddlers' pushcarts appear in them in increasing numbers until there is no space left of the roadway except a narrow lane for wagons. The peddlers either wall there for the storm to pass over or seek that shelter in order to cover their pass over or seek that shelter in order to cover their goods for a trip through the rain to their homes. In the mean time each arch looks like a small fair ground.

Although every citizen is presumed to know the law, it is a fact that not one citizen of New York knows the laws and ordinances of the Common Council. There is to book that contains them. Even Capt. Tuomey, the veteran Clerk of the Common Council, does not know what they are. They are scattered through many books, minutes of the Aldermen, and editions of the City Record. They have been repealed, amended, and enacted until they have got into an inextricable muddle. Mayor Grant advised in his message that these ordnances should be codified, and a bill is now before the Legislature to appoint a Commission for that purpose.

SUNBEAMS

PARAPHRASE. When, two by two, the animals To Noah's vessel came. The distant camels had to hump, But they got there all the same Bright young lady on the curb, waiting

froatway dude also there smoking a cigar Cold day, miss," says he. The end is quickly told. Pat came her answer, and the dude felt rather sold; 'Indeed! Better keep your mouth thut or you'll take

Col. James A. Wood died recently at his nome in Bloomfield, Ky., aged 74 years. Cul Wood went to Texas in 1815 and took part in the rebellion against lexico. He was at the massacre of the Alamo, and with two others escaped, they being the only survivors of that bloody event. Col. Wood, in his account of his escape, said that when Santa Anna ordered the prisoners to be shot he dropped to the ground, as if he had been killed. at the first discharge. He began to roll over, and con-tinued rolling until the river was reached, when he sprang to his feet and got away. He never stopped travdling from the Alamo until he reached Kentucky.

-The Brooklyn Woman's Club has sent the first and thus far the only donation from American women toward the restoration of the ancient church at trafford-upon Avon. where Shakespeare is buried. The work of restoring the chancel was undertaken by the ladies of Stratford, and they sent out appeals, not only to their English, but to their American sisters. The Stratford-upon-Avon Beraid, in commenting upon the work of restoring the church, says: "It is pleasing to note that the ladies of the parish are receiving contribtions from some at a distance. Last week the secretary iin, treasurer of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, enclosing member, Mrs. Alice Ferris, who visited the church last summer. This is the first donation received from Amer-

ica toward the restoration of the chancel." -A crudely constructed wool-spinning machine was exhibited in a medel builder's shep at White and Centre streets last week which has attracted considerable attention from persons interested in the wool industry. The inventor claims that he has solved the problem of continuous ring spinning by positive draft or attenuation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by espitalists in experiments and in manufacturing machines in the Eastern States which have proven failures. The principle of the new invention lies in the use of three rollers, two of which rotate first in one direction and then in the other, and yet as all times draw the half spun wool the feed roll. all times draw the half spun wool the feed yoll, The rollers pass forward and backw. ... and the twist in the thread is not interfered with. The principle, the in ventor claims, is a new one in mechanics. Weel is spun on the machine daily. The inventor claims that his ma-chine will revolutionize weel spinning. He is George W.

Shoemaker of Scranton, Pa. -A great deal of interest has been created in France by the novel form and operation of an elec-tric clock, recently introduced, the peculiarity in the construction of which consists in the presence of two kinds of batteries, one a wet zinc fron element and the ther a dry zinc-iron element. The former consists of an iron bottle five and one-half inches high by three and one-half inches diameter, which forms one electrods; he other electrode is a sinc rod passing through an india rubber stopper into the interior of the bottle, this being filled with caustic potash and oxide of mercury. There is no disphragm, and the sinc is gradually con-sumed, while the oxide of mercury is reduced: the a m. f. is 1.3 volts, and the internal resistance only .2 of an ohm. These clocks receive an impulse ferty times a minute, and exhibit no weakening of the power either in the dry or the wet cell. An easy calculation will show the interesting fact that the total number of electrical impulses exceeds twenty one million per annum-

A Good Deal of Cleveland. From the Washington Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cleveland of Cleveland, Ohio, are in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland of the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cleveland of Cleveland dined with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland of Cleveland received with Mrs. Grover Cleveland yesterday.

There seems to be a good deal of Oleveland in this paragraph. But, to go a little further, Mr. Charles Cleveland of Cleveland was the man who was the candidate for the Collectorship at Cleveland, now held by Mr. Farley. His endorsements were the best ever given a candidate for office by the city of Cleveland. Mr. Grover Cleveland of Cleveland. Mr. Grover Cleveland of Cleveland, in newhew, on the ground that he did not believe that the President should appoint to office any relative of his own; and he took eccasion to remark that probably some time in the future his nephew. Mr. Charles Cleveland of Cleveland, of Oleveland, would thank his uncle, Mr. Grover Cleveland, for the position he took upon the matter. This is probably the case now; for, if it were otherwise, probably Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cleveland of Cleveland of Cleveland of the probably the case now; for, if it were otherwise, probably Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cleveland of Cleveland of Cleveland of Develand of Develand would not be upon as friendly terms as they are with Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cleveland of Cleve-

He Married a Colored Actress, From the Atlanta Constitu

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 11.—Your correspondent is reliably informed that Mr. George Luan, formenty private secretary to General Manager Haines of the Brunswick and Wester Ganager Haines of Holland Indian formerly a resident of this city. The marriage was a surprise to the friends of Mr. Luan who resided here, and with whom its was very topular, being an excellent musical and a good conversationalist. Mr. Luan spresence was much sought after in some of Brunswick's social circles. His wife, who bears an excellent reputation, formerly lived here, but for some months past has been a resident of New York. She is said to be a good musical and actress, having appeared before the footlights in operatic and other performances. Mr. Luan is from England, was a resident of this city near four years, and moved to Savaanah about eight months ago.